Question 1 of 20: Which of the following phrases best describes the purpose of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)?

- A. Enables responders from different jurisdictions to work together to respond to incidents.
- B. Is limited to the Federal Government's response to terrorist events.
- C. Permits State and local governments to efficiently access Federal disaster relief funds.
- D. Encourages a private/public partnership in the response to Incidents of National Significance.

## Question 2 of 20: Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Mutual aid and assistance agreements helps to expand the response resources available to any one jurisdiction.
- B. Mutual aid and assistance agreements should be in writing to minimize administrative conflict.
- C. Mutual aid and assistance agreements should be limited to two participating jurisdictions.
- D. Mutual aid and assistance agreements could be used to help with debris removal.

Question 3 of 20 : Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) established the:

- A. Terrorist Screening Center.
- B. National Incident Management System.
- C. National Infrastructure Protection Plan.
- D. Critical Infrastructure Sector Partnership.

## Question 4 of 20: Which of the following is an example of intrastate mutual aid?

A. Cook County, Illinois, sends responders to Lake County, Illinois, to respond to a hazardous materials incident.

- B. New York City Fire Department sends firefighters to respond to Hurricane Katrina.
- C. Montgomery County, Maryland (a suburb of Washington, DC), sends EMS personnel to respond to a mass casualty incident in Washington, DC.
- D. Paramus Fire Department in New Jersey sends firefighters to help with rescue efforts at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Question 5 of 20 : Which of the following is a best practice when drafting mutual aid agreements?

- A. Participating jurisdictions should have insurance or another form of protection in place.
- B. Agreements should prohibit future supplemental agreements between the parties to the agreement.
- C. A responder's license, certificate, or permit should be invalid in the requesting jurisdiction.
- D. The period of time covered by the agreement should be indefinite.

Question 6 of 20: The "Severability" section of a mutual aid agreement addresses:

- A. The extent of the damage that the mutual aid agreement will cover.
- B. The terms under which signatories can leave the agreement while leaving the rest of the document intact for the remaining participants.
- C. The steps the authorizing representative must take to initiate the mutual aid agreement.
- D. The triggers for initiating the reimbursement provision of the agreement.

Question 7 of 20: Which of the following statements about the "Terms and Conditions" section of a mutual aid agreement is FALSE?

- A. The purpose of this section is to specify the duration or the life expectancy of the agreement.
- B. The section should clarify how the agreement will be renewed.

- C. The section should specify the conditions under which a jurisdiction's obligation to provide assistance may be limited.
- D. The section should indicate a beginning and an end date of the agreement.

Question 8 of 20 : The "References and Authorities" section of a mutual aid agreement includes details about:

- A. The existing statutes and/or regulations that authorize mutual aid agreements.
- B. The responsibilities of each participating jurisdiction.
- C. The authority that the Incident Commander has over the incident.
- D. The Federal agencies that have oversight over the mutual aid agreement.

Question 9 of 20: In which section is information about who can activate the mutual aid agreement typically found?

- A. Limitations
- B. Purpose and Scope
- C. Liability and Insurance
- D. Roles and Responsibilities

Question 10 of 20: Which of the following is a best practice for updating your mutual aid agreement?

- A. Conduct a hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.
- B. Check with your State or local emergency management association to get current data from hazard identification and vulnerability assessments.
- C. Contract with a local company to conduct a hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.
- D. Conduct interviews with local officials to find out what they think the resource gaps are.

Question 11 of 20: What type of assessment helps to determine if your jurisdiction can respond to or adequately deal with incidents identified in the hazard analysis?

- A. Capability
- B. Needs
- C. Threat
- D. Vulnerability

Question 12 of 20 :A mutual aid working group is responsible for the following tasks EXCEPT for:

- A. Authorizing the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations.
- B. Maintaining documents such as the mutual aid agreement and the operational plan.
- C. Reviewing after-action reports from mutual aid events.
- D. Reimbursing the participating jurisdictions for their time and resources.

Question 13 of 20: The primary purpose of a mutual aid operational plan is to:

- A. Present an action plan in the case that a jurisdiction is unable to provide needed resources.
- B. Provide detailed procedures for implementing a mutual aid agreement.
- C. Secure funding for needed resources.
- D. Ensure continuity of operations.

Question 14 of 20: It is essential for the Incident Commander to monitor the status of resources throughout their assignment. If resource needs change, the Incident Commander's best course of action is to:

- A. Reassign the resources.
- B. Revise the mutual aid agreement.
- C. Create a new mutual aid operation plan.
- D. Contact the mutual aid working group.

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Question 15 of 20 : Mutual aid operational plans should include information about all of the following EXCEPT for:

- A. Mitigation.
- B. Requests for assistance.
- C. After-action reviews.
- D. Plan maintenance.

Question 16 of 20: Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. A resource may be reassigned prior to completion of a mission.
- B. The Incident Commander is responsible for requesting additional resources if needed.
- C. The assisting party in a mutual aid agreement can withdraw deployed resources due to unforeseen emergencies.
- D. Self-dispatch is encouraged in mutual aid systems.

Question 17 of 20 : A mutual aid working group typically includes the following individuals:

State and local government officials,

State and local emergency management agency (EMA) officials,

Representatives of relevant response organizations, and

- A. Legal experts.
- B. Residents of the participating jurisdictions.
- C. Communication specialists.
- D. Support staff.

Question 18 of 20 : A participating jurisdiction has made a request for assistance that includes the following information:

St. Patrick's Day parade will occur on March 17 at 1000. We estimate that 10,000 people will be in attendance. We need 5 additional police to help with crowd control. Have them report to the Main Street Police sub-station at 0830 with full riot gear.

What is missing from this request for assistance?

- A. Reimbursement details for travel to and from the parade
- B. Mobilization guidelines
- C. Contact information for followup questions
- D. Training procedures for this event

Question 19 of 20: County A received equipment that was of a lesser capacity than requested from County B (their mutual aid partner). What best practice is desired to prevent this from occurring?

- A. Prenegotiated reimbursement amounts
- B. Resource typing
- C. Computerized dispatch
- D. Regional mobilization centers

Question 20 of 20: A month after your mutual aid agreement is activated for an incident, a participating jurisdiction claims that their responders are suffering from health problems and that is your responsibility to pay for their care. Your first step in this situation should be to:

- A. Reimburse them.
- B. Check the Demobilization section of your mutual aid operational plan.
- C. Tell them to file a claim with your insurance company.
- D. Check the Insurance and Liability section of your mutual aid agreement.